1860-X.

ILLA TUTTLE'S BITTERS

Magnolia Water.

Katharion.

tract Ginger.

ea Powder

Morning Oregonian.

VOL. VI PORTLAND, OREGON · MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 31, 1866 NO. 278

The Daily Oregonian.

HENRY L. PITTOCK, Proprietor.

THE DAILY MORNING OREGONIAN is published every morning except Sunday and delivered by carriers to subscribers in Portland at 37½ cents a week. Single copies, 12½ cents. By Mail or Express to any part of the State at $10 per annum in advance; $6 for six months, $3 for three months. Advertisements at the usual rates.

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" " Placerville	38 " " "
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JUST RECEIVED 250 BOXES WINDOW GLASS assorted sizes, from 8x10 to 24x44 and for sale in lots to suit by
HAYWARD COLEMAN & CO
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SPEECH OF HON. GEO. H. WILLIAMS

At Wieting Hall Syracuse, New York, October 24, 1866

Mr. President, Fellow Citizens and Gentlemen:

Twenty-two eventful years have passed away since I left this city with little but the ardor of inexperienced youth and took my way to mingle in the conflict then just begun. And now the electric chain that binds every man to the home of his boyhood—and in that length of time it breaks by distance—has brought me back to the starting place not so much at this time to revive the associations of early life as to speak for a cause common to the whole country and to advocate the claims of a party that arose to sustain itself from ocean to ocean has stood like an unbroken phalanx with its breast to the storm of civil war and saved by its bayonets what it now seeks to maintain by its ballots—the honor the power and the life of this nation. [Applause.] Organized warfare in this country over those questions affecting the integrity of the Union has ceased and by the return of peace those issues that were submitted to the arbitrament of battle have been transferred to the field of political disputation. Men may say what they please about the rights of States or other conventional rights but the same issue in substance and effect is involved in this political canvass that was pending when Grant confronted Lee around the ramparts of Richmond, and that is this: Shall the loyal or disloyal sentiment of this country control and determine its future destiny? Everybody knows that we have had a great war in these United States but people differ in opinion as to the nature of that war. Some regard it as a mere collision of physical forces a sort of prize fight in which men were enabled to display their endurance and skill while others regard it as a convulsion proceeding from political and moral causes, and that ought in the nature of things to produce political and moral effects. People employ different modes at different times to enforce their opinions. Rebels in 1861, resorted to arms to enforce theirs, but were defeated and how because circumstances require it they resort to the more peaceful but perhaps not less effective means of the ballot to carry out their views and accomplish their purposes.

Every man's own experience will teach him that mere physical compulsion will not change the opinions of the human mind or the convictions of the human heart. History is replete with examples to show that the sword, the forget and the rack have been employed in vain to force men into an abandonment of their political and religious views and opinions. And so obvious has this truth become that it has passed into a familiar adage that—

A man convinced against his will
Is of the same opinion still

Thirty years and more the insurgents of the late war were industriously taught that the secession of a State was a constitutional right and that dissunion was a legitimate remedy for supposed national grievances. It is reasonable to suppose that men as thoroughly educated as they were into these conceptions have been changed by the application of that physical force which in the judgment of the Government was necessary to suppress the rebellion? May it not be said of them that they were convinced against their will? Independent of this argument, I ask you to look at the dreary history of the rebel States since the conflict of arms ceased, and tell me where is the evidence to be found that they have changed their feelings, opinions or even their purposes that they are not of "the same opinion still?" I know that they admit war to be unavailing as a means, but you will remember that Alexander H. Stephens swore before the reconstruction committee that they still believed in the right of secession. I say what I suppose will not be contested, that the men whose claims and rights are now in question were in 1861, 1862 1863 and 1864, the enemies of this Government. Did they not evince that hostility in every possible way? Did they not organize governments in defiance of the Constitution and laws of the United States? Did they not marshal mighty armies to kill and destroy the friends of the Government? Did they not fit out piratical ships to sweep the national commerce from the ocean? Did they not invite foreign powers to interfere for the destruction of our national existence? Did they not endeavor to burn our towns and cities? Did they not seek by importation of infected clothing to spread pestilence sorrow, and death among our families and homes? Did they not with every circumstance of barbarity starve to death tens of thousands of Union prisoners in the prison pens of the South? And finally, did they not assassinate Abraham Lincoln and crown this pyramid of wickedness and crime with that most foul and bloody murder? Assuming that they were enemies then I say that they ought to furnish satisfactory evidence that they have ceased to be such enemies and have become the friends of the Government before they can rightfully claim to be treated and trusted as its friends. Scripture furnishes us with an illustration of real repentance, for it is recorded that the prodigal son when he became conscious of the wickedness he had committed said: I will arise and go unto my father, and will say to him, father, I have sinned against Heaven and in thy sight and am no more worthy to be called thy son make me as one of thine hired servants." Do those prodigals of the South who have not only wasted their substance, but attempted to destroy the temple of their fathers come back with any of the spirit that characterized the prodigal in the parable? Do they not on the contrary come back with words of insolence and defiance demanding as a right not only a pardon, but a premium for their great and inexcusable crimes? Where I ask again is the evidence that they are sincerely sorry for what they have done and mean hereafter to do better?

Do you find it in their political proceedings under Johnson's plan of reconstruction? Do you find it in the elections that have taken place there? Do you find it in the late proceedings of the Legislature of Texas whom, after respiring that they would not elect a man who could take the oath of office prescribed by Congress, proceeded to choose a rebel general and the president of a secession convention to the United States Senate? Do you find it in the election of rebel generals and members of the confederate government as Governors, Senators and Representatives, or in the election of such men as the pirate Semmes for magistrate of Mobile or Monroe as Mayor of New Orleans? Do you find it in the fact that the flag is insulted and the national airs hooted at and hissed by crowds of reconstructed rebels? Do you find it in the burning of school houses for the blacks and the mobbing of their teachers? Do you find it in the horrible massacre at Memphis where men, women and children were slaughtered for their supposed Union sentiments or in that (if possible) more atrocious butchery at New Orleans, where Union men unoffending and unarmed, were slain by scores and their dead bodies thrown mutilated throwing into the shade the scenes of the reign of terror in Paris when it was said that France got drunk on blood and vomited crime! Tell me not in the light of such evidence that all is placidity and peace in the South. I tell you that while the physical power of the rebellion is broken its spirit still survives and if not seeking for success, is fiercely struggling for vengeance.

I not only say that these people were the enemies of the Government but I say they were vanquished upon the field of battle. Much stress is put by our opponents upon certain resolutions of Congress at the beginning of the rebellion to the effect that the war was not prosecuted for purposes of subjugation or to interfere with the domestic institutions of the States but those resolutions referred to the then existing state of things. Congress said in effect to the rebels: Lay down your arms submit to the Government stay the effusion of blood and we promise not to treat you as subjugated but the offer was spurned with contempt, and they fought on for four long years they fought till they were defeated broken down dispirited and crushed and then surrendered because there was nothing else that they could do. Compelled as the Government was to conquer a peace it was not bound by any offer it made to buy that peace but during the light of such history I say that the rebels are not entitled to be treated as the vanquished enemies of the Republic. [Applause.] To say this is not to say that they ought to be treated with unnecessary harshness or cruelty. I advocate no vindictive course toward these people. I ask for no booty or blood. What I mean to affirm is that it is in the exclusive right of the loyal people who gained the victory to dictate the terms and conditions upon which the difficulty shall be finally adjusted. I say that the men who gave their fathers and brothers and sons to battle and death for the nation may and ought to insist upon what justice and the future safety of the country require. Ask what is right as I submit to nothing that is wrong. Defeated ambition and mortified pride may resist the right as they have resisted but it will triumph, as it has triumphed. God helps the right and good men pray for it; brave men fight for it and the battle that it wages once begun,

Fight it till it's blessings are won
Till that for which it is fought is won

I say that this nation if it has won anything, by its vast expenditure of blood and treasure in the late war has won the high prerogative of dominating and doing what is right. [Applause.] The position is asserted at by some people and stigmatized as Radical as though there was opprobrium in that epithet. Radical men have been the reformers of the world they have been the pioneers in civilization they have been the pillars of cloud by day and the pillars of fire by night that bathed humanity on step by step to its higher and better destiny. Jefferson Adams and Madison were Radicals in their day and the Forces were the Conservatives. Bright and Mill working to enfranchise labor in England, are Radicals and the aristocratic opponents are Conservatives. Stephens and Roberts and their associates are Radicals, while those who are trampling the freedom of Ireland under their feet are Conservatives. [Great applause.] I admit that I belong to a Radical party which implies that we intend to reach and if we can eradicate the root of all our troubles. Great calamities have befallen the country, and they have proceeded from certain causes, and we intend if we can to remove those causes so that the calamities may not be reproduced. We mean to root out slavery and all its affiliated abuses. We mean to root out secession and all its political heresies. We mean to root out every ordinance of Government that works inequality or injustice among men, and I will say by way of appendix that we mean to root out Andy Johnson and all who go his policy. [Immense applause.]

Referring to the constitutional amendment submitted by Congress I will ask if it is not right and just? Is it not right that the Constitution of the United States should protect every citizen in the enjoyment of his civil rights against the partial and prejudicial legislation of any State? Is it not right where a State denies to a class of its inhabitants all political rights as though they were so many cattle to exclude that class from the basis of that State's representation? Is it not right that those individuals guilty of the double crime of perjury and treason, who inaugurated this rebellion and drenched the land in tears and blood shall not be allowed to hold office till their disabilities are removed by a two-thirds vote of Congress? Is it not right that the obligations assumed by the Government during the war shall be held sacred and inviolate? Is it not right that the rebel debt should be repudiated? I say that these things constituting the substance of the constitutional amendment are right. They are reasonable, and every rebel State should adopt them without hesitation. They may go further and fare worse.

I have not time to argue the necessity of the proposed amendment. Suffice it to say that the tremendous results of the war including the abolition of slavery, the destruction of vast amounts of property, the accumulation of immense debts the upheaval and breaking down of political and social theories and institutions necessitate a change in a Constitution made and adopted to a different state of things.

This constitutional amendment with the legislation of the last session, including the Freedmen's Bureau and civil rights bill, make what is called the congressional plan of reconstruction. I shall not discuss these matters in detail. While the Freedmen's Bureau bill might have been improved in some respects, in my judgment it was made necessary by the devastation of war, and there are thousands of people to day living in the South, white and black, Union and rebel, who would now be sleeping in their graves from starvation had it not been for the agencies of this bureau. The justice of the civil rights bill is perfectly manifest. Take away from a man all right to sue, to be a witness, to buy and hold property, and he is worse than a slave. What is slavery but a deprivation of all political and civil rights? Congress was empowered by the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery to make that amendment effective. To give a person who has been a slave the right of locomotion and nothing else was to make him free as the wild horses are free, but it was not to make him a freeman in the political sense of the term. President Johnson was consulted as to both these bills before they were brought into Congress and made no objection to them. I did not know what he thought of the Freedmen's Bureau bill when I voted for that but when I voted for the civil rights bill I made no doubt that I was acting in accordance with his views. You will bear in mind that in his message to Congress at the beginning of the last session he said that 'good faith requires the security of the freedmen in their liberty and their property; their right to labor and their right to claim the just return of their labor.' I supposed he intended by those words to recommend such legislation by Congress as this 'good faith' demanded, but I had not then learned what I now have, that Johnson's words like Rory O'More's dream, 'go by contraries.' [Great applause.]

Antagonized to the action of Congress in what is called the Presidential policy I invite attention to the fact that the Democratic party has no policy upon this subject unless it is the one they had during the war and that is to let the rebels do just as they please. Look at this party so boastful of its power dancing at the second inauguration of Andy Johnson ashamed to hold on and afraid to let go hoping in that way to be carried into the control of the Government! [Applause.]

I object to Johnson's policy because it proceeds upon the unjust and fatal assumption that no difference is to be made in this country between true men and traitors to the Government. I defy any body to show there is any provision in Johnson's plan looking to the protection and safety of the loyal people of the South. They are utterly ignored by it. Are not those white men of that section entitled to some consideration, who breaking away from friends and family ties hunted the caves of the mountains and the thickets of the swamps, toiled and struggled and fought through four weary years for the cause of the Union? Are the black millions of that region also to be wholly overlooked? Who of them was ever false to the flag? When or where did one loyal fugitive from a rebel prison fail to find a ready welcome in the lowly cabin of a negro? When or where did one of them refuse to share his bread and water with a thirsty starving Union man? And how many times when night has spread its blanket of darkness over the earth has a black man taken one of our sable boys by the hand, and leading him over mountains and morass, bid him God speed to the free land and home? [Applause.] Ought this nation now victorious over all its foes, surely able to protect if it will to turn its back coldly upon these its tried and true friends, crushed under the feet of their merciless enemies and go on its way rejoicing, while reproach and everlasting shame sit mocking on its plumes?" Can a nation guilty of such baseness and ingratitude live and prosper and escape the retribution of a righteous heaven? Immortal justice demands that into every hand irrespective of color that gives a cup of cold water or a crust of bread for the cause of the Union the ballot should be put so that imbecile and patriotism may protect the useless, and crime and treason be put down. [Great applause.]

I object to Johnson's policy because it seeks the immediate and unconditional restoration into Congress of rebel Senators and Representatives from rebel constituencies. I shall not undertake to argue the question as to whether these States are in or out of the Union. I say that all departments of the Government have assumed that they forfeited their rights as States. President Lincoln took that position when he appointed dictated constitutions and prescribed the qualifications of voters there. which he would not have presumed to do for New York or Ohio. I take the same ground. Now if they forfeited their rights by rebellion then it is for Congress to declare when the rebellion has ceased and they may resume their rights. Congress has prescribed certain terms and conditions and says that those States may resume their rights when they accept those terms and conditions. That is only doing, what Johnson has done. He told those States that they must accept the terms which he prescribed. Congress says they must accept the terms it prescribes. There is no difference in the principle from place to place trying to inflame the prejudices and passions of the people against their representatives. I know what advantage that trip has been to the Union party, how it has exposed the purposes and policy of the man, but for the sake of my country I hope never again to see a similar exhibition. Starting from Washington and swinging round the circle by the way of Chicago and St. Louis, back to the Federal capital, he now awaits the response of the people to his appeal. And the people have begun to respond. Maine with the same enthusiasm with which she poured her stalwart sons into the tide of war has responded with 30 000 majority for Congress and the strong breezes of the Green mountains of Vermont have wafted on that response to the White House at Washington. Pennsylvania has answered as though an earthquake had spoken under the pillars of the Presidential Mansion. Ohio Indiana and Iowa have pealed their thunder to the same effect. Minnesota, Wisconsin Missouri, and Illinois are preparing to follow.

'Tramp tramp, tramp the boys are marching"

and louder than the shout over victories won I hear the cry of those more distant States,

"We are coming Andy Johnson 300 000 more.

[Great applause.] All eyes are now turned to the struggle in this State. General Dix you know, was rejected by the Albany Convention because he took part in the war for the Union, and Hoffman was nominated. That nomination was effected by influences from New York City, of which John Morrissey, the prize fighter, and now convenient candidate for Congress, was the chief representative. Hoffman stands to represent the prize fighters gamblers, and roughs who dwell in the haunts of vice and the dens of debauchery in the city that "man on hoss" while Fenton stands to represent those influences that proceed from the newspaper, the schoolhouse, and the church in the country which "God made."

Choose, ye heads of families and owners of property and all interested in upholding law and good order, which of these influences shall have control in the public affairs of your State. I am a native of New York, and proud of the record it made during the late war. One hundred thousand and more of her sons when the storm of danger to the country sounded, rushed to the forefront of the hottest fight, and now the name of New York is inscribed upon hundreds of white head boards in every brigade of the nation's dead from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. Men of New York, will you protect by your ballots what you have won by your bayonets? [Cries of 'We will!' 'We will!'] Pennsylvania, Ohio and the other States have done nobly and well, but "Excelsior" is the motto of New York. Let the Empire State throw her great weight into the balance and the contest will be closed and the judgment of the American people recorded, not to be reversed. Congress will be vindicated for its devotion to loyal men. Treason will be made odious. Freedom established true peace will wing its way back to our unhappy shores, and returning justice lift aloft her scale." And the nation reunited, redeemed and purified as by fire, will go on its way with the sandals of righteousness upon its feet, and crowns of victory and rejoicing upon its radiant head. [Prolonged applause.]

Hotels and Restaurants.

New Columbian,
116, 120 and 122 Front st., cor. Morrison.
GOOD NEWS!

THE NEW COLUMBIAN having just been elegantly finished, and being now ready for the reception of Guests, the Proprietor would say to the citizens of Portland and the travelling public, that he is now ready to receive and entertain all who may favor him with a call at PRICES TO SUIT. The NEW COLUMBIAN is an entirely new house, hand finished rooms well ventilated and well furnished, and has capacity to accommodate (with comfort to the guests) six hundred people.

The DINING ROOM is large and commodious; has fine suits of rooms, with connecting doors, for families. The Table will be furnished with the best the market affords, permitting no house to excel it either in quality or variety. A large fire-proof Safe for the deposit of valuables. Baggage taken to the Hotel FREE OF CHARGE. House open all night.

Board per week, $5; Board and Lodging, $7 to $10.

The Proprietor will at all times endeavor to please his guests, and respectfully and earnestly solicits the patronage of the citizens of Portland and the travelling public.
oct6dtf P. B. SINNOTT, Proprietor.

Mansion House,
No. 143 Front Street, Portland, Oregon.
E. CARNEY, PROPRIETOR.

THIS WELL KNOWN HOTEL IS NOW OPEN for the reception of guests, after being thoroughly renovated and newly furnished.

☞ HOUSE OPEN ALL NIGHT. ☜

A FIRE PROOF SAFE FOR THE SECURITY OF VALUABLES.

TERMS:

Board and Lodging, per week	$5 00
Board and Lodging, per day	1 00
Single Meals	25
Lodgings	25

The MANSION HOUSE BAGGAGE WAGON will always be at the wharf to take baggage FREE of charge.
my10dtf

CLOBE HOTEL,
Corner of North Front and C Streets,
PORTLAND, OREGON

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Portland and the travelling community that he is now ready to receive and entertain all who may favor him with a call in a manner and at prices to suit the times.

THE GLOBE is a NEW HOUSE, just finished the rooms are large well ventilated and elegantly furnished with carpets, &c., &c. The table will always be supplied with the very best the market affords.

It will be the constant and earnest endeavor of the proprietor to so conduct the "GLOBE HOTEL" as to give entire satisfaction to his guests, he would therefore respectfully solicit the patronage of the public.
my3 1m PHILIP SCHADE.

MOSSMAN'S HOTEL.
OPPOSITE THE STEAMBOAT LANDING COMMERCIAL STREET,
SALEM OREGON

Board per week $5 00
Board and Lodging ..... 6@8 00

MEALS AT ALL HOURS.

Stages leave this House for Dallas on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; for Silverton on Tuesdays and Fridays; for Scio on Tuesday.
dec16d1m I. V. MOSSMAN

GOOD GRUB AND PLENTY OF IT!
AT THE
Bennett House,
SALEM OREGON
L. JAY S. TURNEY,

HAVING LEASED THE ABOVE NAMED HOTEL, is prepared to accommodate the travelling public, and has HUNDRED REGULAR BOARDERS, in as good style as any House in the Coast. He has determined to make it as good as the best and better than any public house in Salem. He will soon complete some important improvements which will add greatly to the enjoyment, comfort, and interests to merit and hopes to receive his share of patronage.

He has secured the services of Charley (known to be the best cook in Salem and one of the best in the whole country) and other competent persons to manage the culinary department and is resolved to set a good table as can be found anywhere—not fin-de-siecle pomp and silver flummery and fine furniture but in an abundant supply of the very best the market affords.

His Bar

The Daily Oregonian.

MONDAY MORNING, DEC. 31, 1866.

A Deserved Appointment.

It gives us unusual pleasure to copy the following from the columns of our daily contemporary of this city:

"OFFICIAL ORGAN.—We have been officially notified by the proper authorities at Washington that the President has indicated the *Daily Herald* as the medium for the publication of all official notices in this department. This is a distinction we had not sought nor hoped to realize; it is nevertheless acceptable in the way of business, and another evidence of the President's discriminating judgment in recognizing the *real* instead of the *sham* 'Unionists.'"

We say we are gratified to take notice of this appointment, because we think the editor of the "official organ" is, on account of past services rendered by him to the President, entitled to this mark of distinction. A few words will explain.

In 1864 a paper was published in San Francisco called the *Democratic Press*, which bore at the head of its leading column these words printed in broad capitals: "Berish Brown, Editor." The coincidence between this name and the name displayed at the head of the "official organ" is very remarkable. When Andrew Johnson was nominated for the Vice Presidency the said paper—the *Press*—spoke contemptuously of him as a "renegade chiv.," intimating that he was a traitor to his State, and adding the highly flattering words: "Poor little Andy Johnson of Tennessee, is awarded the barren honor of the second place on the ticket for all the dirt he has eaten." This complimentary notice appeared in the *Press* of June 9th, 1864.

But this is a small part of what the editor of the "official organ" has done to merit the kind remembrances of the "renegade chiv., poor little Andy." In the *Democratic Press* of September 16th, 1864, we find the following editorial paragraph:

The Convention at Baltimore went still further (than the Fremont Convention) in repudiating the Constitution by nominating Andrew Johnson for Vice President; who by the laws of Congress and the laws of war *is an alien enemy, not a citizen of any State in the Union* with a representation in Congress or a voice in the election of President. *The qualifications of Jefferson Davis or General Lee for President or Vice President are precisely those of Andrew Johnson.* The party making this latter nomination did not aim at a constitutional election of a candidate, but the seizure of the Government by usurpation. *It matters not that Andrew Johnson is not a citizen of the United States* nor entitled to vote in the election, if he can aid them in over-riding the Constitution and obtaining power. It is another singular fact that three out of the four Abolition candidates are native of slave States. Fremont of South Carolina, Lincoln of Kentucky, and Johnson of North Carolina,—*all aliens and enemies to the States of their nativity.*

Now if this does not give the "official organ" a clear title to the bounty of the President, will any snarling Radical or envious Democrat who may question its claims, show how anybody could possibly have a clearer title? Away with such absurd complaints! The "official organ" is the rightful beneficiary, and its editor could not have done more to merit "poor little Andy's" favorable consideration if he (the editor) had been one of that chivalrous company who went to Johnson's house in Tennessee,—we mean the "alien enemy's" house,—and scourged with whips and rods the "renegade chiv's" wife and daughters.

No; the claims of the "official organ" are not to be disputed on such frivolous grounds. It would be an altogether unheard of proceeding that would turn one's title to a benefice into an argument for depriving the possessor of his legitimate claims.

But there is another argument stated in the last of the above extracts from the *Press* that is not so easily disposed of. Nobody will question the propriety of this act of the President's giving the editor of the "official organ" an appointment as a reward for services rendered to the "renegade chiv.;" but, taking the appointee's own arguments as a guide, there is much doubt about "poor little Andy's" right to make appointments, seeing that, when elected, he was an "alien enemy;" that he was "not a citizen of the United States;" that his election was therefore "not constitutional," and that his elevation to office was a "seizure of the Government by usurpation." In view of these facts the editor of the "official organ" must see that notwithstanding he deserves well of the "renegade chiv," he holds his appointment by a very frail tenure.

Several more very interesting facts are stated in the above extracts. It appears that the editor of the "official organ" was of opinion two years ago that the Union was actually dissolved; that no citizen of a seceding State was a citizen of the United States; that all loyal Southern men were traitors to the States of their nativity, and that none of them had any rights as citizens of the United States. At that time he declared in the most emphatic manner that Johnson had no right to be a candidate for Vice-President. There has since been some change in this editor's views. He now affirms that the insurgent States never were out of the Union, and that no State has a right to go out; he believes that citizens of the Southern States never were "aliens," and that they never were absolved from their allegiance to the United States; he not only maintains that loyal Southerners like Andrew Johnson have always possessed rights in the Union, but insists that all rebels,—men who "obeyed their States" and who two years ago were "alien enemies," now have all the rights of citizens of the United States, and that these rights were never forfeited. Such is a fair exposition of the eternal and immutable principles of "Democracy."

The "official organ" institutes a comparison between "the real and the sham Unionists." That its editor may be ranged in the latter class where he belongs, we quote what he wrote in the *Press* on the 28th of June, 1864:

We do most emphatically deny the right of the Government to coerce the obedience of sovereign States.

The "official organ" will, of course, hereafter echo its benefactor's opinions. It will speak by the card. Whatever appears in its columns must be understood as being "published by authority." It will be "poor little Andy's" mouthpiece for the State of Oregon. Its denunciations of "Radicalism" will hereafter be "official." Let us hope that its editor will use language less foul than that used by his patron. Could we believe that it would do him any good, we should invoke, in the language of the traveler in the *Sentimental Journey*: "Ye powers that touch the tongue with eloquence, grant him decent words to exclaim in."

We read that when Cortes went to Mexico he burned his ships behind him. We suggest to the editor of the "official organ" that the best thing he can do as often as he is compelled to change from place to place, is to burn his past record. Records are very ugly things.

The *National Intelligencer* at last yields on the question of Civil Rights, saying: "There never can be a stable peace in this country until the colored race be made entirely equal before the law in regard to Civil Rights." What say the Copperheads of this State to this, who last spring based their principal opposition to the Union party on the ground that that party had wrongfully given Civil Rights to colored men?"

Says the Boston *Journal*: "Secretary Seward thinks he is sure of the Conservative nomination for the next Presidency. But the nomination of that party will not be precisely equivalent to an election, he must remember."

The Nevada Legislature stands thus: In the Senate, Unionists 16, Democrats 3; in the House Unionists 34, Democrats 4.

FROM WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

From the Vancouver *Register* of Saturday we have the following:

LEGISLATION.

A bill to repeal an act passed last winter, locating a territorial road from Dillon's land claim to Lake river slough in this country, passed the House on Dec. 20th. A new road law had been reported by the committee. It is much like the old law of 1857 and '58. It provides for a *per capita* road tax of four dollars on all between the ages of 18 and 50 and a property tax of two mills to be assessed with and collected, if delinquent pt the same time and in the same manner as county and Territorial taxes. The commissioners are to divide the county into convenient road districts and according to the wishes of the people; the supervisors to be elected by the inhabitants of the district. Delinquent taxes are to be paid into a county road fund, which is under the control of the commissioners.

A large number of memorials have been introduced and a portion of them passed among which are the following; for a semi-weekly mail service on Puget Sound; for a military road from Port Angeles to Gray's harbor and for an appropriation to improve the Multan road. A bill passed the House incorporating the Mill Plain Cemetery Association, also a bill authorizing Wm. Ranck to establish a fishery and build a road on Lewis river.

An effort will be made at an early day to continue the Territorial road from the Cascades to the Dalles; also to secure a large appropriation from the Territorial Treasury for the road from Monticello to Olympia, and for one or more of the roads across the Cascade Mountains, for which an addition Territorial tax will be demanded.

On motion of Mr. Knapp, the hurdy gurdy license act was taken from the table and very learnedly discussed in the House, and finally passed. It is nearly death on the waiting women in saloons and professional dancers, as it requires a license of $300 per quarter for these establishments.

A bill to locate the Penitentiary at Steilacoom has been referred to the delegations from Pierce and Clarke counties. The Legislature adjourned on the 24th inst. and will reassemble on the 4th of January, 1867.

DIVISION OF THE TERRITORY.

A few weeks since we alluded to this question as being discussed in some of the public journals in Oregon and this Territory. We have heard since a number of prominent men both here and in Oregon discuss the subject and the general conclusion seems to be, that a new State ought to be created out of the eastern portion of Oregon and Washington and that the Puget Sound country together with our portion of the Territory ought to form a part of Oregon. Preliminary steps are now being taken in certain influential quarters to consummate this remodeling of boundaries.

NARROW ESCAPE.

A German by the name of Piper residing on the East fork of Lewis, while going in his skiff with a grist to Scappoose mills was upset in the river and narrowly escaped drowning, he being unable to swim. He lost all his wheat, provisions, blankets, sacks, &c.

PUBLIC LANDS AND INTERNAL REVENUE.

The Register and Receiver of the two Land Offices at Olympia and Vancouver have furnished an abstract of the amount of business done at their respective offices during the past year, from which it appears that from the 1st day of December, 1865, to the 30th day of November, 1866, the following amounts of public lands have been purchased or settled upon, under the pre-emption and homestead acts:

AT VANCOUVER.

No. of acres sold at $1 25 per acre	7,020
No. of acres under homestead act	16,034
No. of acres entered with military land warrants	2,400
No. of acres entered under pre-emption act	3,680
Total lands disposed of	30,054

AT OLYMPIA.

No. of acres sold at $1 25 per acre	10,788
No. of acres entered under homestead act	9,309
No. of acres entered under military land warrants	2,852
No. of acres entered under pre-emption act	6,283
Total number of acres disposed of	29,234

From the Surveyor General's Office I have received the following statement of the steady progress of the surveying of the public lands:

Total number of acres surveyed in the Territory of Washington, up to the close of the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1866, 5,873,541.

Estimated amount surveyed and under contract, exclusive of townships not subdivided, or to be subdivided, for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1867, $506,880. Total surveyed and under contract, $43,80,421. Number of miles surveyed and under contract, for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1867, $1,715. Estimated cost of surveys, including standard, for the year ending June 30th, 1867, $18,250.

The Assessor and collector of Internal Revenue have given the following information:

Assessed during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1866, $63,854 48. Amount of United States Internal Revenue collected during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1866, $59,402. Estimated amount for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1867, $75,000.

MONTANA ITEMS.—A bill has been introduced in the Montana Legislature to remove the capital from Virginia City to Helena.

The Helena *Gazette* says there are reports in town of the discovery of a dry gulch, which at a depth of thirty feet to the bed rock, pays sixty cents to the pan. There are also reports of a new discovery of placer diggings somewhere near the head of Silver creek.

The *Post* says Dr. J. P. Tierman and L. G. Tunley have received the appointment as Commissioners from Montana to the great International Exhibition at Paris, and will leave on Christmas.

The citizens of Idaho City have prepared a remonstrance, in the shape of a petition numerously signed, to the Legislature, against obtaining a charter of incorporation of that town. They do not want to become a city; have to pay too high for it, says the *Times*.

In the Ninth Massachusetts district Washburne, Republican candidate for Congress received 12,185 votes, and Heywood, his Democratic competitor, 1,705. The Ninth Massachusetts is not a "close" district.

PORTLAND ACADEMY AND FEMALE SEMINARY.

Studies will not be resumed in this school until Monday, January 7th, 1867. There will then be a partial reorganization of classes, and pupils will be admitted and charged only for the remainder of the quarter.

The weather is miserable and gloomy, but everybody desiring to purchase a good suit of clothes will feel good when it is known that KOHN & FISHEL, at the St. Louis store sells clothing at greatly reduced prices.

MERRY CHRISTMAS AND HAPPY NEW YEAR.—ELLSWORTH & CARDWELL, 89 First Street, (Post Office Block) would call attention to the fact that it is customary to present those you call on New Year's Day with your PICTURE. Now those who are not supplied with CARTES DE VISITE, AMBROTYPES, MELAINOTYPES, SUN PEARLS, and CARTE DE VISITE, plain or enameled, in the best style of the art. If you want card pictures with the most beautiful enamel, at lower prices than can be had in the city or State, go to JONES' GALLERY, corner of Front and Morrison.

C. H. MACK,

DENTIST,

Assisted by J. H. HATCH, D. D. S., Graduate of the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery.

The patronage of those who desire and can appreciate FIRST-CLASS OPERATIONS is especially solicited.

OFFICE—Washington St., corner of Front, Parrish's Block, up stairs. au30dlawtf

NEW TO-DAY.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES

BOUGHT AT

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF PORTLAND.

dec31. dtf

Religious Books!

A FRESH SUPPLY AT THE

CHURCH BOOK DEPOSITORY

OVER J. L. PARRISH & CO'S.

dec31 dtf

Albert M. Snyder,

GOVERNMENT CLAIM AGENT,

90 Front Street, East Side.

PORTLAND, OREGON.

Presents Claims before the various Departments of the Government. d3m dec31

NEW TO-DAY.

CUT NAILS, ALL SIZES, 4d to 60d, On hand and for sale by E. J. NORTHRUP & CO.

BARBOUR'S NO. 10 SHOE THREAD. On hand and for sale low in quantities to suit. E. J. NORTHRUP & CO.

PATENT LAID COTTON SEINE TWINE, For sale at San Francisco prices by E. J. NORTHRUP & CO.

9 AND 12 THREAD HEMP BATLINE For sale by E. J. NORTHRUP & CO.

COOPERS TOOLS, On hand and for sale low by E. J. NORTHRUP & CO.

IRON AND STEEL. NORWAY, AMERICAN, SWEDE & ENGLISH refined bar and bundle iron; ENGLISH CAST, TOE CALK, PLOW, GERMAN and BLISTER STEEL. For sale by E. J. NORTHRUP & CO. dec29d2w1m

JUST ARRIVED BY ORIFLAMME!

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW STYLES OF

HATS AND CAPS

Were received yesterday by the steamer *Oriflamme* at

J. C. MUESSDORFFER & BRO'S,

Among them are the

KATY-DID HATS, SADOWA HATS, YOUTH'S WARWICK HATS, YOUTH'S GUNBOAT CAPS, and YOUNG AMERICA CAPS, &c., &c.

Which are entirely different from anything we ever had. Don't fail to call and see them at

dec22dtf 72 Front Street, Portland.

Attention Ladies!

The Balance of the Stock of THE CITY OF PARIS DRY-GOODS STORE

Consisting of

RICH DRESS GOODS, CLOTH AND VELVET CLOAKS, Fancy Goods, Etc.,

WILL BE SOLD AT

LESS THAN COST!!

TO AVOID REMOVAL.

Call EARLY and Procure Bargains!!

JACOB MAYER, City of Paris Dry-Goods Store, corner of Front and Morrison Street. d3m dec14

GIFT BOOKS! GIFT BOOKS!!

THE FINEST, MOST SPLENDID, AND CHEAPEST assortment on the Pacific Coast at

CHARLES BARRETT'S.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS!

Largest, most splendid and cheapest stock in Oregon, at

CHARLES BARRETT'S.

SCHOOL BOOKS!!

AND

STATIONERY!!

At less than San Francisco prices, at

CHARLES BARRETT'S.

Law and Medical Works!!

At Publisher's prices, in gold coin, at

CHARLES BARRETT'S. dec28dtf

For San Francisco,

DIRECT.

Freight & Passage at Reduced Rates.

The California, Oregon and Mexico S. S. Company's

NEW, STAUNCH AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP

ORIFLAMME,

FRANCIS CONNOR.....Commander,

Will sail for the above Port on

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 30th, 1866.

At 8 o'clock A. M.

This vessel offers accommodations for Passengers superior to any on the coast, and Passengers can rely on arriving in San Francisco sooner than by any other steamer.

For Freight or Passage, apply at COMPANY'S OFFICE, Xavier's Building, No. 20 North Front Street, dec28d4t GEO. W. WEIDLER, Agent.

L. C. Henrichsen,

WHO HAS BEEN IN THE EMPLOYMENT OF

JACOB COHEN

FOR FOUR YEARS past, will continue the business on the withdrawal of Mr. COHEN, and will take charge of

Watches or Jewelry

Left for repairs with him.

Mr. COHEN thanks the public for past favors and begs to recommend

Mr. H. HENRICHSEN

To their confidence and patronage. Dec. 21, 1866. d2p1y1

WHO sells the best CIGARS in Portland? Answer, STONE & NORMAN.

Who sells the best Chewing and Smoking Tobacco in Portland? Answer, STONE & NORMAN.

Where can the Finest Meerschaum Pipes be always found? Answer, at STONE & NORMAN'S.

Where can you find Yankee Notions and Fancy Goods of all kinds? Answer, at STONE & NORMAN'S.

Where do you always get your money's worth? Answer, at STONE & NORMAN'S.

For sale at Wholesale and Retail. Remember the place—N. E. Corner of First and Washington streets. dec22 d1m2p

ASSAY OFFICE!

KING, MYRICK & CO.,

(Successors to E. W. Tracy & Co.)

HAVING PURCHASED THE ENTIRE INTEREST OF E. W. TRACY & CO., in their

ASSAY OFFICE,

No. 58 Front Street,

We are prepared to continue the Business of ASSAYING GOLD DUST, ORES, &c. MARK A. KING, Portland, April 10th, 1866. JOSIAH MYRICK, ap10d2p1f EDWARD WEBB.

JOHN C. HODGE & CO.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

STATIONERY!

BLANK BOOKS, SCHOOL BOOKS, WRAPPING PAPER, PAPER BAGS, BILL HEAD and FLAT PAPERS, PRINTERS' CARDS and CARD BOARDS, CHEAP PUBLICATIONS and JUVENILE BOOKS, WHATMAN'S DRAWING PAPERS, ARNOLD'S WRITING FLUID, FABER'S PENCILS, And FINE CUTLERY,

Imported Direct from the Manufacturers. The Trade supplied at the Lowest Market Rates. JOHN C. HODGE & CO., nov12d2m2p 418 and 420 Clay street, San Francisco.

Mrs. C. Monell

Has removed to

CARTER'S NEW BLOCK,

ON

Alder Street, between First and Front,

Where she will be pleased to see her Customers. dec24dtf

For Sale.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS FOR SALE CHEAP, for cash in hand, BLOCK NO. 116, in East Portland. For particulars apply to the undersigned at the West Chester House, city of Portland.

Dec. 27, 1866. SUSAN ADELAIDE DECKER. dec28d1w

Miscellaneous.

A GRAND RECEPTION BALL.

WILL BE GIVEN BY THE

Willamette Engine Company No. 1

On the occasion of receiving their new Hose Carriage, at

Oro Fino Hall

ON

NEW YEAR'S EVE,

DECEMBER 31ST, 1866.

Honorary Committee:

THOMAS G. YOUNG,

W. H. WEED, WM. H. WITZEL, A. B. HALLOCK, ALEX. DOBIE, H. E. CUTTER, P. G. CARREY, J. H. PERRY.

Dalles:

A. W. BUCHANAN, GEORGE LEIDE.

Vancouver:

W. H. TROUPE, CAPT. TURNBULL

Oregon City:

PETER BARCLAY, CHARLES LOGUS.

Salem:

BENJAMIN STRANG, C. BARKER.

Reception Committee:

JOHN S. WHITE, JAS. BOTHWELL, J. L. TREBIT.

Committee of Arrangements:

JOS. WEBBER, E. F. ALBRIGHT, A. H. WHITE, A. R. BURRENE, JOHN S. WHITE, W. R. CARTER, H. STOOP, JAS. BOTHWELL, J. L. TREBIT, H. NORTHRUP, J. J. MEAGHER, LOUIS LEBLINE,

Floor Managers:

JAS. BOTHWELL, JOS. WEBBER, A. H. WHITE, E. F. ALBRIGHT, H. NORTHRUP, H. STOOP, C. C. PHILLIPS.

TICKETS, including Supper, - - - $5 00

Firemen are requested to appear in uniform.

Music by the MECHANIC'S BAND, John Everest Leader. dec15d2p1d

GLORIOUS NEWS

FOR

YOUNG AMERICA!!

SANTA CLAUS

Has arrived in town and established his

HEAD-QUARTERS

AT

M'CORMICK'S BOOK STORE!

105 Front Street (opposite Mount Hood.)

Where he has opened his Budget of

TOYS, GIFTS and PRESENTS

FOR THE HOLIDAYS!!

And which he is prepared to distribute

FREE TO ALL!

(Who have the money to pay for them.)

THE LARGEST STOCK!

The Most Magnificent Assortment!

THE CHEAPEST PRICES!

THE FINEST DISPLAY OF

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS

EVER EXHIBITED IN OREGON

Can be seen at

M'CORMICK'S BOOK STORE!

And can be Purchased at WHOLESALE OR RETAIL at Less Rates than ever before offered.

SANTA CLAUS' PROCLAMATION!

I, SANTA CLAUS—known as the Children's good friend, These PRESENTS send Greeting that all may attend, At McCORMICK'S, on FRONT STREET, where I can be found,

Distributing GIFTS to Cash Customers round. MERRY CHRISTMAS is coming, and HAPPY NEW YEAR,

With its PRESENTS and GIFTS will soon be here, That Festival time when SANTA CLAUS brings Handsome BOOKS, pretty TOYS, and other good things, My HEAD-QUARTERS in Portland are now as of yore, At McCORMICK'S on FRONT STREET—the FRANKLIN BOOK STORE;

There are BOOKS of all kinds, and plenty of TOYS, DOLLS for the Girls, and DRUMS for the Boys, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, and BIBLES so nice, From one dollar to twenty—they vary in price; GIFT BOOKS and PRESENTS, and DOLLS of all sizes, Some move their heads and some move their eyes ca There's Wagons with Horses, and Wagons without, Whips, Whistles and Whirligigs, for turning about. There's cities in boxes, with trees in each park; Whole regiments of soldiers, and all Noah's ark, There's BOOKS of all sizes, and Alphabet Blocks, And TOYS of all kinds, down to Jack-in-the-box.

☞ Remember the place—

SANTA CLAUS' HEAD QUARTERS, McCORMICK'S BOOK STORE, Portland, Dec. 10, 1866. 105 Front Street. dtd

REMOVAL.

H. GUIDO GROB,

Graduate of Pisani's Conservatorie of Music, San Francisco,

Former Pianist at Maguire's Theatres,

WILL GIVE LESSONS ON THE

VIOLIN, PIANO, AND VOCAL MUSIC,

And in VOCAL MUSIC, also THOROUGH-BASE at Pupil's residences, or at his Rooms,

On and after Jan. 1st, 1867,

CLASSES IN VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC Will be formed and receive instruction.

No. 64 Alder street, nov24d2p Corner of Fourth.

HO! FOR THE WHITE HOUSE!

THERE will be a dance given by the Proprietor of the

WHITE HOUSE

ON

Saturday Evening, Dec. 29th.

Dancing to commence at 4 o'clock, P. M.

PRICE, Supper included, - - - - $3 00

MUSIC BY MECHANICS' BAND.

Good Stabling for Horses, dec27-d2p2* N. WILLIAMS, Proprietor.

JAS. L. DALY. W. S. STEVENS.

DALY & STEVENS,

REAL ESTATE BROKERS, COLLECTORS AND General Agents.

OFFICE—First Floor Vaughn's Brick, Corner of Morrison and Front streets Portland, Oregon.

Particular attention given to the adjustment of accounts.

Legal and other Documents transcribed at short notice. dec28dtf

Steamers.

OREGON STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

NOTICE.

The Company will Despatch a Boat

FOR THE DALLES:

DAILY (SUNDAY EXCEPTED)

At 5 o'clock A. M.

BOATS ON THE UPPER RIVER

WILL LEAVE CELILO ON

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY,

At 5 o'clock A. M.

Monticello Route!

FROM AND AFTER MONDAY, NOVEMBER 5TH, till further notice, the Steamer

JULIA,

WM. SMITH.....Master. J. T. KERNS.....Purser.

will make

Tri-Weekly Trips to Monticello,

Via Willamette Slough, Leaving Portland

Every Monday, Wednesday and Friday

at 7 o'clock A. M.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT OPPOSITION RATES.

THE STEAMER

RESCUE,

OHLSON.....Master,

CARRYING THE U. S. MAIL,

Will Leave for MONTICELLO

Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday

At 7 o'clock A. M. via Lewis River.

Astoria Route!

A BOAT FOR ASTORIA WILL LEAVE AS USUAL

On Monday and Friday

At 6 o'clock A. M.

J. C. AINSWORTH, President. Portland, Nov. 2d, 1866. nov3dtf

PEOPLE'S TRANSPORTATION CO.'S

Notice.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THE STEAMER

ALERT

WILL LEAVE PORTLAND DAILY, AT 7 A. M.,

For Oregon City,

Connecting with the Steamer

RELIANCE FOR CORVALLIS

ON

MONDAY AND THURSDAY

of each week. Also with the

Fannie Patton for Corvallis,

ON

TUESDAY AND FRIDAY

of each week, Also with the

Active for Eugene,

On WEDNESDY of each Week.

ALSO, WITH THE

Steamer Union,

ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, AND FRIDAYS, of each week,

For LAFAYETTE and intermediate points.

Dec. 8th, 1866. A. A. McCULLY, dtf Pres't People's Trans. Co.

To the Traveling Public.

STEAMER

ELIZA ANDERSON,

D. B. FINCH.....Master.

THE ANDERSON HAS NOT BEEN HAULED OFF the route, nor will she be. She is the only steamer that runs REGULARLY on Puget Sound for any length of time. Has just been thoroughly overhauled and is in complete order for a long campaign. Will carry passengers, freight and stock CHEAPER than any other conveyance.

PASSAGE AT PRESENT:

TO VICTORIA.....$2 50
RETURNING FROM VICTORIA.....3 00

Berths and Meals Included.

FREIGHT:

CATTLE, at present.....$2 00
SHEEP, at present.....50
MERCHANDISE, at present, per ton.....2 00

Vancouver Island Landing permits have been abolished. Olympia, Dec. 7, 1866. dec13dtf

STEAMER RANGER!

WILL LEAVE PORTLAND FOR MONTICELLO three times a week, leaving Portland every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 A. M. AND RETURNING ON Wednesday, Friday and Monday, Leaving Monticello at 6 A. M. FREIGHT AND PASSAGE REDUCED. The Boat will go through Willamette Slough every trip. Apply on board at Lincoln House Wharf. J. N. FISHER, Master. nov24d1f

SELLING OFF AT COST!

TO CLOSE BUSINESS!

WEIL BROS.

ARE OFFERING THEIR

Largest and Best Selection

OF

DRY GOODS!

CLOTHING!

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, &C.,

Ever presented to the Trade and Public

AT COST!

WEIL BROS., 91 Front Street, Portland.

WE WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF MERchants from the interior to the above, assuring them that they will have a chance not often presented. WEIL BROS. nov18d2p1f

CHAS. HOPKINS,

(Successor to G. W. VAUGHN,)

DEALER IN

Hardware & Cutlery,

IRON AND STEEL,

Blacksmiths' Miners' and Mechanics'

TOOLS, PLOWS,

REAPERS, MOWERS, THRESHERS,

AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS GENERALLY,

No. 115 Corner Front and Morrison Sts., oct PORTLAND, OREGON. d2p1f

Auction and Commission.

OSCAR KILBOURN,

AUCTIONEER,

No. 90 Front Street,

AUCTION SALES—TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS, OF

Real Estate, Stock, Furniture, Horses, and General Merchandise.

SPECIAL SALES attended to in any part of the City.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES made on CONSIGNMENTS.

A General Assortment of MERCHANDISE on hand at PRIVATE SALE AT AUCTION PRICES.

Removal.

HAYWARD, COLEMAN & CO.

HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR NEW STORE IN THE

O. S. N. Co's New Building,

And are now prepared to furnish goods in their line such as

PLAIN HOUSEHOLD

CROCKERY!

Fancy

China and Glassware!

ALSO

One of the Largest Assortments of

Lamps,

Shades,

Chimneys,

&c., &c.

At the lowest market rates.

We are now opening a large assortment of goods for the

HOLIDAYS!

And persons desiring goods in that line are requested to to call and examine our stock.

The country trade supplied with the utmost dispatch on favorable terms. dec3d2p

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS!

D. STEINHEISER,

(Successor to Gerstle & Reinhardt,)

LA GRANDE, OREGON,

TAKES PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING TO HIS friends and customers that he has removed from the old stand to the corner formerly occupied by Gerstle & Reinhardt, and that he is just receiving an

ENTIRELY NEW STOCK

OF

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS and SHOES,

Hats and Caps,

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

Liquors, &c.

The undersigned takes pleasure in thanking his many friends and customers for their past liberal patronage, and designs in the future to merit an equal share of the same. D. STEINHEISER

LA GRANDE, Oregon, Dec. 1st, 1866. d2p1m

HATS! HATS!

MEUSSDORFFER & BRO.,

Manufacturers and Importers of, and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

HATS, CAPS,

AND

HATTERS' MATERIALS.

No. 72 Front Street, Portland.

ARE RECEIVING, IN ADDITION TO THEIR EXtensive Stock, by every steamer, all the LATEST STYLES of New York, London and Parisian taste, for

Gentlemen's and Children's Wear.

Which they will sell

CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE ON THE PACIFIC COAST!

P. S.—Hats of every Style and Description MADE TO ORDER, also neatly repaired at J. C. MEUSSDORFFER & BRO. nov6d1f2p

INCORPORATED.....JAN. 18TH, 1866.

OREGON

IRON WORKS,

Corner Morrison and Seventh Sts.,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

THIS COMPANY HAVE LATELY ENLARGED their Works, and by the introduction of the most improved Machinery and Tools, are fully able to compete with any Iron Works on this coast, both in the character of work, and their facilities for executing contracts and orders promptly for any kind of Machinery required, consisting in part of

MARINE, STATIONARY and PORTABLE ENGINES and BOILERS;

BAT TERIES of any required weight;

WHEELER & RANDALL'S, FOUNTAIN, and MOORE'S GRAINDERS and AMALGAMATORS;

Hungerford's CONCENTRATORS, SHOES and DIES;

FLOURING and SAW-MILL WORK;

PORTABLE STEAM SAW-MILLS;

LEFFEL & MYER'S AMERICAN DOUBLE TURBINE WATER WHEELS;

Shafting and Pulleys, Iron Fronts, Doors and Shutters, and all kinds of Machinery and Castings.

For the convenience of parties ordering Machinery of us we furnish at the lowest market prices, Battery Screens, Copper Plates, Leather and Rubber Belting.

A. C. GIBBS, Pres't. Portland, October 20, 1866. oct5dtf

JUST RECEIVED!

A. H. WHITE,

No. 112 Front Street,

IS NOW RECEIVING BY EVERY STEAMER

Large Additions to his Extensive Stock of

Boots, Shoes, Gaiters,

and all other Goods in his line among which are

SEIBERLICH'S, BURTS, MILES', GODFREY'S AND BENKERT'S LATEST STYLES.

☞ Call in and examine the Stock, opposite the New Columbian Hotel. nov5dtf

R. HENDRIE,

Importer and Wholesale Dealer in

FINE WINES!

BRANDIES AND LIQUORS,

51 Front Street,

PORTLAND, OREGON. dtf

HAPPINESS OR MISERY!

THAT IS THE QUESTION!

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE "PACIFIC MUSEUM OF ANATOMY AND SCIENCE" Have determined, regardless of expense, to issue FREE for the benefit of suffering humanity four of their most interesting and instructive Lectures on Marriage and its Handmaid, Indigestion, Weakness or Depression, Loss of Energy and Vital Power, the Great Social Evil, and those maladies which result from Youthful Follies, Excesses of Maturity, or ignorance of Physiology and Nature's Laws. These invaluable Lectures have been the means of enlightening and saving thousands, and will be forwarded FREE on receiving 25 cents in postage stamps, by addressing the Pacific Museum of Anatomy and Science, at the Eureka Theater, Montgomery St., San Francisco." Letters to be sent through Wells, Fargo & Co. ap22dlawly2p

To Indian War Claimants.

JOHN McCOY, J. Middleton, P. Epping, Charles Cutting, Augustine Engle, J. M. Matthieu, Chinook & Co., will apply to FERRY & FOSTER they will hear something to their advantage. dec22d6t

Auction and Commission.

A. B. RICHARDSON,

AUCTIONEER,

Corner of Front and Oak Streets.

AUCTION SALES

OF REAL ESTATE, GROCERIES, GENERAL CHANDISE AND HORSES.

Sale Days—Wednesday and Saturday.

aug28 A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

At Private Sale,

ENGLISH REFINED BAR and BUNDLE IRON; do SQUARE & OCTAGON CAST STEEL; HORSE SHOES, FILES, RASPS, SAWS; SCREWS, FRY-PANS, SHEET IRON, P. D. TEAS.

ALSO:

Large assortment of GROCERIES & LIQUORS. A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE

OF

BOHEMIAN GLASS WARE, TOYS, &C., &C., &C.,

MONDAY, December 31st, 1866,

At 10 o'clock A. M.,

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF BOHEMIAN GLASS WARE, TOYS, &C., &C.

Consisting of

ELEGANT BOHEMIAN GLASS WARE, " COLOGNES, " PITCHERS, " RUBY WINE SETS, SPLENDID CHINA TOILET SETS, FINE GILT WATER PITCHERS,

ALSO,

ELEGANT PLATED CAKE BASKET,

ALSO:

SPLENDID JAPANESE VASES, " " " " " "

ALSO,

GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, " EAR-RINGS " LOCKETS, " PENS,

ALSO

A very large assortment of TOYS of every variety.

A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

Peremptory Sale

OF

Groceries, Furniture,

&C., &C., &C.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2D, 1867,

at 10 o'clock A. M.,

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,

Balance of the Stock of Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c., &c., &c., of a Retiring Business Man.

10 boxes STARCH, 5 boxes PEARL, 10 cases COD, 6 cases CHOCOLATE, 6 cases TAMARINDS, 4 cases MINCE MEAT, 3 cases CHICORY, 3 cases GRIDDLE, 6 cases FRENCH MUSTARD, 4 cases GREEN CURRANTS, 20 cases INDIGO,

SHEETING FIXTURES, &c.

ALSO:

200 boxes POWDERED SUGAR, 75 bbls " 47 bbls CRUSHED 20 bf bbls " 50 bf bbls S. I.

50 cases PICKLES, 75 cases SARDINES, 25 cases LOBSTERS,

40 dozen CALIFORNIA PEARS, 50 dozen " PEACHES,

Dining-Room, Bed-Room and Kitchen Furniture.

A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL SALE.

I WILL SELL ON THE PREMISES ON TUESDAY, between [illegible] at 10 o'clock A. M.,

THURSDAY, JANUARY 3D,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MILLINERY GOODS,

BONNETS, HATS & BONNETS, LACE VEILS, VEILS &c.

FURNITURE,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

1 Fine MAHOGANY SOFA, 6 " " CHAIRS, 2 " " EASY CHAIRS, 1 " " TABLE,

40 yards VELVET CARPET,

ONE SPLENDID ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTE,

1 Fine ROSEWOOD BUREAU, 1 " " " STAND, 1 " " WASH STAND,

1 Extension TABLE,

FINE HAIR MATTRESSES, " SPRING " " HAIR " FEATHER and PULL BEDS, PILLOW SLIPS, BLANKETS, QUILTS &c.,

AT

HEAVY PLATED CASTORS, SPOONS, FORKS, &c., &c.;

ALSO:

CROCKERY of all kinds.

ALSO,

KITCHEN FURNITURE,

A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

TOBACCO. CIGARS

WEIL & CO.,

No. 220 Front Street, San Francisco,

SOLE IMPORTERS

OF THE FOLLOWING BRANDS OF HAVANA Superior to any in the Market.

PEACH OFFERING; FRUIT BASKET; PEARL OFFERING; GOLDEN CHARM; IMPERIAL; CAMELIA.

Besides LIGHT PRESSED NAT; HALF LEAF, Of every description. Also, by every Steamer, invoices GENUINE HAVANA CIGARS, In Bond or Duty Paid.

WEIL & CO., ap21d1y2p 220 Front Street San Francisco.

TIME & LABOR SAVED

STANDARD SOAP CO.'S CONCENTRATED

WASHING POWDER.

THIS POWDER IS SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHER Soaps or compounds for WASHING and CLEANING. It is made of pure material and contains nothing that will injure the finest fabric. Equally as good for using in Hard or Soft Water. No soap ever required to be used with this Powder. One Pound will make Three Gallons of beautiful Soft Soap. It is put up in wrappers of 1 lb. each, and in boxes of 16 lbs. bulk, with directions. Sold by all Grocers. Manufactured at 207 Commercial St., San Francisco.

STANDARD SOAP CO. also Manufacturers of all kinds of LAUNDRY and FAMILY SOAPS, equal to Eastern Manufactured. dec23d2p

FEED!

HAY, OATS, BRAN,

MIDDLINGS.

AND FEED OF ALL KINDS, for s

and Commission.

RICHARDSON'
IONEER
Front and Oak Streets

ION SALES
DRY GOODS GENERAL
DISE AND HORSES

Wednesday and Saturday,

A B RICHARDSON Auctioneer

ivate Sale.
ENDLE IRON
ARP & OSTAGON CAST STEEL
FILE SAW
AND SHEET IRON BRUSHES
ALSO
ment of GROCERIES & LIQUORS,
B RICHARDSON Auctioneer

D PEREMPTORY SALE
OF
CLASS WARE, TOYS,
&C., &C.
December 31st, 1866,
10 o'clock A M

OID ASSORTMENT OF
SS WARE, TOYS, &C., &C
Catalogues of
OHEMIAN GLASS WINE SETTS
" COLOGNE "
" PITCHERS,
RUBY WINE SETTS,
CHINA TEA SETTS,
" DINNER SETTS,
WATER PITCHERS,
ALSO
PLATED CAKE BASKETS,
ALSO
JAPANESS CABINETS,
TABLES
WORK BOXES,
ALSO
ILVER WATCHES
-RINGS and BROOCHES,
ETS,
S,
ALSO
ment of TOYS of every variety
RICHARDSON, Auctioneer

ptory Sale
OF
s, Furniture,
&C &C.
JANUARY 3D, 1867,
10 o'clock A M

WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
tock of a Retail Grocery Store.
ARCH,
NGY SOAP,
FISH,
AMERY SAUCE,
MARINUS
GE MEAT,
CHENS
EEN PEAS
ANCH MUSTARD,
EEN CORN,
HO,
PICKLES &c.
ALSO
ET CARPET,
ALSO,
EWOOD BED-ROOM SETT,
sisting of
WOOD BEDSTEAD
BUREAU Marble Top,
WASH STAND "
COMMODE, "
ALSO,
ABLE,
ALSO,
MATTRASSES,
"
OWLS PILLOWS
BEDSPREADS,
SHEETS, &c.,
ALSO,
D CARVER, SPOONS,
ALSO
ll kinds,
ALSO,
ITURE,
HARDSON, Auctioneer

CIGARS.
& CO.,
reet, San Francisco,
IMPORTERS
BRANDS OF 1/4-POUNDS
e Market
PPERING;
ARKET;
FFERING;
CHARM;
L;
SED NATURAL LEAF,
by every Steamer Invoices
VANA CIGARS,
Duty Paid
WAIL & CO.,
ront Street San Francisco.

SOAP CO.'S
STRATED
POWDER.
PERIOR TO ALL OTHER
WASHING and CLEANING
ally as good for using in
ap ever required to be used
ld will make Three Gallons
put up in wrappers of 1 lb
ulk, with directions.
ufactured at
ternal St San Francisco.
Manufactures all kinds o
N equal to Eastern Man
d oc28tf

ED!
S, BRAN,
INGS,
03 for sale by
H. LAW,
st St., Corner of Pine
n & Co.
FRONT STREET,
New Building.

The Daily Oregonian.

MONDAY MORNING DEC 31, 1866

CITY.

Money Market.

San Francisco Legal Tender rates ... 11@
New York Gold Quotations ... 144½

MISCELLANEOUS—CENTRALIZATION ... EVENTS ... —Several of our contemporaries of the press ... finding a few ... fossil and learned authorities, are ... spending much breath and ink upon the several questions of ... most important ... the day. Among all these Portland ... some ... attracts the best attention and ... great ... Mr Holmes is suggested various ... of fruit ... and ... and ... and ... ...

The Little Girl that Meets Me

There a little girl that me is me
And with la ighter ever greets me,
And to kiss her oft entreats me,
As I stray
Long the p th of life so dreary
Wh re the saddened heart am l weary,
Shades the sunlight, shining near me,
On her way.

She has eyes as blue as heaven
(Only aged a l out eleven)
But unto her God has given
Such a heart
That forever she is singing
And her sweet voice ever ringing
Beauty o'er the sad l eart bringing,
Sweet as art.

With her sunny hair so curly
With her teeth s ow white and pearly
I have met her late and early
By the way,
And I take her hand and press it
In my own, just to caress it—
Pretty little han l—God bless it!"
I do say

May the world smile kin lly on her
Benedictions fall upon h r,
Angels be her guard of honor,
As she goes
Through this world of cares singing,
Peace to truthful spirits bringing,
No grief her pure heart wringing,
With its woe

May the sweetest harp in heaven—
Brightest crown that e'er was given,
Where the waves of life are driven
Past the throne—
Echo to her dainty finger,
'Fon her pure brow ever linger,
While each angel be a stinger,
Calling home

What are "Shooting Stars?"

A writer in the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* thus discourses on this question

In the transition from summer's heat to winter's cold, there is necessarily a transition likewise in the electrical condition of the atmosphere. This will appear evident when one reflects that we have the electrical displays of thunder showers in the summer, while they very seldom occur in the winter. In the transition from summer to winter, the atmosphere adapts itself to a new electrical condition, and in effecting this change, negative electricity is given out in large sparks or balls, which are called meteors. Whenever the electrical condition of the atmosphere becomes changed or disturbed, as it is by summer's heat and other causes, its equilibrium is restored in a variety of ways. In the polar regions it is restored by the agency of the northern lights, in the tropics, by the tornado, water spout, thunder gust and whirlwind, in the temperate zones by the thunder shower, and by meteors in the higher regions of the atmosphere everywhere.

It is natural that in passing from the heat and activity of the summer to the cold of winter, from an atmosphere in a humid, swollen state to one that is contracted and condensed, there should be a change from the thunder shower to the meteor as an agency in the restoration of the electrical equilibrium that become disturbed thereby. It is reasonable, therefore, that there should be more meteors in the temperate zone in the fall of the year than at other seasons. But it must be evident that there is no periodic certainty in the greater or less activity of the meteoric agency or in the greater or less number of meteors that will be seen. This will depend upon circumstances that are at present far beyond our knowledge. As there will be more cases of typhoid fever some fall seasons than there are at others, so there will be a greater number of meteors seen some falls than at others, and perhaps the causes are similar, if not the same, in both instances.

There are some reasons why there should not be seen as many meteors this fall as there usually are. One is that the season has been an extraordinary one, the month of August, usually one of our hottest months, having been quite cool the year, and another reason is that the temperate zone has been visited this fall with tornadoes and hurricanes of more than common violence. And besides this, the northern lights have been more active during the last eight years than they have been before in a long time.

With regard to the light of the meteor there is no evidence that they occur beyond the limits of the atmosphere. The great meteor of July, 1860, was not much, if any, more than sixteen miles above the surface of the earth. At Norfolk, Virginia, it appeared to be low in the north, while by the observing people of Portland, Maine, it was not noticed at all, and probably could not have been seen there.

Balls of electricity occur not only as meteors, but they are often seen in thunder showers, and upon the masts and spars of vessels at sea. Indeed, I may be said that the "will o' the wisp," which occurs over in low grounds, is to the meteor what the fog is to the flying cloud, both being the same in the general principles of their origin, yet differing in character from incidental circumstances.

If there view are correct, it would be as vain to look for a periodical return of showers of meteors as it would be for the reappearance of the larger and more brilliant meteors which have been seen from time to time in various quarters of the globe. We may expect to see more meteors in the fall than in other seasons, and a greater number in some falls than in others, and this is all.

A SNAKE STORY.—The Vicksburg Mississippi *Times* has the following:

One of the officers of that popular steamer, the *Calumet*, which, as everybody knows, plies regularly between this point and the Tallahatchie river, tells the following:

On the Tallahatchie river, not long since, an enormous rattlesnake found a setting turkey hen on her nest, and swallowed her in exactly two minutes and forty seconds, by the watch, and then swallowed the eggs, twenty-one in number, three at a time, without cracking a shell; after which he immediately relapsed into that state of torpidity peculiar to Tallahatchie snakes after a big dinner. Anxious to see the denouement of this snake affair, the owner of this unfortunate fowl allowed his snakeship to go unmolested, who coiling himself in a fence corner, remained there quietly for nine days, with his mouth open all the time, when the eggs having finished the process of incubation, the juvenile turkeys stepped out of his mouth, one at a time, but as each one of them put its foot on terra firma, it was swallowed again by this 2 40 snake, before it had time to look at the sun. All this happened about six weeks ago, and as soon as the last turkey was disposed of, the rattlesnake was caught and put in a barrel of 295 per cent. Alcohol, and on every clear day those young turkeys can yet be heard chirping.

A GOOD ONE.—During the first years of the war, when change was scarce and some large firms were issuing currency of their own, a farmer went to a store in a neighboring town and bought some goods, and gave the merchant a five dollar bill, of which he wanted 75 cents back. The merchant counted out the amount and handed it over to the farmer. He looked at it a moment and enquired, "What's this?" "It's my currency," said the merchant. "Wal, 'taint good for nothin' where I live," said the farmer. "Very well," replied the merchant, "keep it until you get a dollar's worth and bring it to my store and I will give you a dollar bill for it." The farmer pocketed the change and departed. A few weeks after he went into the same store and bought goods to the amount of one dollar, and after paying over the identical 75 cents he took out a handful of pumpkin seeds and counted out 25 of them, and passed them over to the merchant. "Why," says the merchant, "what's this?" "Wal," says the farmer, "this is my currency, and when you get a dollar's worth, bring it out to my place and I will give you a dollar bill for it."—*Bellows Falls Times.*

Goethe was in company with a mother and daughter, when the latter, being reproved for something, blushed and burst into tears. He said: "How beautiful your reproach has made your daughter! That crimson hue and those silvery tears become her much better than any ornament of gold or pearls; these may be hung on the neck of any woman, but those are never seen disconnected with moral purity. A full blown flower besprinkled with purest hue, is not so beautiful as this child blushing beneath her parent's displeasure and shedding tears of sorrow for her fault. A blush is the sign which nature hangs out to show where chastity and honor dwell."

"Colonel Fohx O Bryen, of Washington," says a correspondent of the New York *Herald*, writing from Buffalo, November 5th "was serenaded at his hotel in this city this evening. Fohx, it appears, has become a leader in the Fenian army. Heaven save the Fenian cause now—especially the treasury.

A DEAD MARCH.—A lady pianist, on being called upon for a dead march, asked a satirical professor of music what dead march she should play, to which he replied 'Any one which you may play will be a dead one, for you are sure to murder it.'"

SINGULAR.—Very curious statements sometimes appear in print. A Pittsfield journal says "A man fell dead in this town last week, and before assistance could reach him his life was nearly extinct."

Lord Buckingham was once at a dinner where a Mr Grubb was requested to sing. He begged to be excused, urging that he knew not what to sing. 'Sing I'd be a butterfly,' suggested the nobleman.

A CURIOUS STORY.—Le Petit *Journal* has curious stories sometimes. This is one

Lately a traveler passed in a carriage along the Avenue de Neuilly, the night was dark, all at once the horses stopped, and the traveler saw that the animals had met an obstacle. At the same moment a man raised himself from before the horses, uttering a cry. "Why don't you take care," said the traveler.

"Ah, excuse the man, 'you would do better, instead of half wing, to lend me your lantern."

"What for?"

"I had 300 francs in gold on my person my pocket has broken and all is fallen in the street. It is a commission for with which my master has confided me. If I do not find the money I am a ruined man."

"It is not easy to find the pieces on such a night, have you none left?"

"Yes, I have one."

"Give it to me." The man hesitated.

"Give it to me, it is as a means of recovering the others."

The poor devil gave him his last coin. The traveler whistled, a magnificent Danish dog began to leap around him. Here," said the traveler putting the coin to the nose of the dog, "look." The intelligent creature snuffed a moment at the money, and then began to run about the road. Every minute he returned leaping, and deposited in the hands of his master a napoleon. In about twenty minutes the whole sum was recovered. The poor fellow who had got his money back turned, full of thanks towards the traveler, who had now got into his carriage. "Ah, you are my preserver," said he, "tell me at least your name."

"I have done nothing," said the traveler, "your preserver is my dog, his name is *Rabat Joie*." And then, whipping his horses, he disappeared in the darkness.

A BULLY PREACHER.—One little four year-old Cornie went with her aunt to a revival meeting. The preacher was very earnest in his delivery, and she was very much interested. "Mother," said she when she came home, "I have heard such a smart minister—he stamped and pounded and made *such* a noise! And by and by he got so *mad* he came out of the pulpit and shook his fists at the folks, and there wasn't *anybody dared to up and fight him!*"

Hartley Coleridge once being asked which of Wordsworth's productions he considered the prettiest, very promptly replied, "His daughter Dora."

Pacific Degree Lodge No. 1, I. O. G. T.—Holds regular meetings in Good Templars' Hall, corner Ahler and Front streets the First and Third Mondays in the month. Degree members in good standing are invited to attend. nov2-dtf

Crystal Lodge No. 19, I. O. G. T.—Meets on Tuesday evening of each week at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend. By order of the au17 L. J. T.

Willamette Lodge No. 2, F. & A. M.—Holds its Regular Communications on the 1st and 3d Mondays of each month at o'clock P. M. Brethren in good standing are invited to attend. ap17tf By order of W. M.

Harmony Lodge, No. 12, F. & A. M.—Meets on 2d and 4th Mondays of each month, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Brethren in good standing are invited to attend. By order of W. M.

Portland Lodge No. 39, I. O. O. F.—Meets on Wednesday evening of each week at 7½ o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend. By order of the jy1 W. C. T.

Multnomah Lodge No. 12, I. O. G. T.—Holds Regular Meetings at 7 o'clock on Saturday evenings of each week. All members in good standing are invited to attend. By order of W. C. T. Portland, Nov 7, 1866 dtf

Samaritan Lodge No. 2, I. O. of O. F.—Meets every Wednesday Evening, at 7 o'clock, in Stark's building, third story, opposite Arrigoni's Hotel. Members of the order are invited to attend. By order of N. G.

Portland R. A. C. No. 2.—Regular Convocation on the second Thursday evening of each month. By order of M. E. H. P.

Ellison Encampment No. 1, I. O. of O. F. Meets on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month, at 7 o'clock P. M. Patriarchs in good standing are invited to attend. By order of C. P. no22 dtf

"THEY CURE!" What cures? **AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL** for a Cough, **AYER'S PILLS** for a purgative, and **AYER'S SARSPARILLA** for the complaints that require an alterative medicine

WILLAMETTE IRON WORKS CO.,

Corner of North Front and E Sts.,

One Block North of Couch's Wharf,

PORTLAND, OREGON,

MANUFACTURE

STEAM ENGINES,

Boilers,

SAW AND GRIST MILL,

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MACHINERY

OF ALL KINDS,

Castings for Agricultural Machinery,

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SAN FRANCISCO COST AND FREIGHT.

Blacksmithing and Repairing.

PATTERNS MADE TO ORDER BY PETER TAYLOR.

All orders for Work will be Executed Promptly.

JOHN NATION,

September 2, 1866 dtf Superintendent

VALUABLE

Real Estate and Personal Property!

For Sale.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE DISPOSED OF THEIR entire interest in the lumbering business to Messrs Corner, Hayden & Co., and being desirous of closing up their partnership business, now offer for sale the following described Real Estate and Personal Property, to-wit

Real Estate.

All of Blocks No 27 and No. 110, lying immediately below the Gas Works, in the City of Portland Oregon, giving as River Frontage of 600 feet, by 200 back to Front Street, and known as the SAW-MILL PROPERTY OF HARBAUGH & STITZEL

Also, Lots 5 and 8 in Block No 47, and Lots 7 and 4 in Block No. 53, in Couch's Addition to the City of Portland

Also, the north half of Lots 2 and 7 in Block No 27, being 25 feet on Front Street by 200 feet back to First Street, being the property formerly occupied by H. G. Sneath, opposite the O. S. N. Co.'s Warehouse

Personal Property.

Also, the following described Personal Property

THREE CYLINDER BOILERS 36 inches in diameter by 42 feet in length,

ONE STEAM ENGINE, 10¾ inch bore, 2½ feet stroke, together with large Fly Wheel and shafting complete,

ONE SPAN OF HEAVY WORK HORSES, WAGON and Harness, and

ONE LARGE SCOW BOAT ENTIRELY NEW

For particulars, apply to either of the partners mor2dtf HARBAUGH & STITZEL

FIFTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION!

ON OR ABOUT THE FIRST OF JANUARY NEXT, will be published the

PORTLAND

CITY DIRECTORY!

For 1867!

Comprising about one hundred and fifty pages of statistical information relative to Portland embracing a

General Directory of Citizens,

A BUSINESS DIRECTORY,

And all or statistical information relative to the progress and prosperity and growth of the city, accompanied with a

LITHOGRAPHED MAP OF THE CITY AND EAST PORTLAND

Taken from Surveyor Durham's Latest Official Surveys

The work will be ready for distribution about the first of January, 1867, and will be delivered to subscribers throughout the city and State at $2 50 per copy

Advertising Rates:

Full Page Advertisement (size 8x8 inches)	$20 00
Half Page "	10 00
Card of five lines or less	5 00

☞ Half Page advertisers will receive a copy of the work FREE

MR A BUSHWILER will canvass the city for advertisements, names and other information connected with Directory. S. J. MCCORMICK, Compiler and Publisher

A BUSHWILER, Canvasser oct3dtf

Medical Cards.

DR. R. B. WILSON,
Office—No. 5 Stark Street.

Residence—North Fourth street, Between Band C

no10 dawtf

CHAS. BLACH, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—WASHINGTON ST. corner of Front. Last Stark Block, opposite Oregonian office. Portland, Oregon.

OFFICE HOURS—From 9 A. M. to 12 M. and 1 to 3 P. M.

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J. F. KELLOGG,

DENTIST.

Main Street, Dalles City.

OFFICE—IN THE ROOMS FORMERLY OCCUPIED by Dr Hurley

Dr K has had sixteen years experience as a Dentist

Work Warranted. Charges Reasonable

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DR. H. M'KINNELL

HOMEOPATHIST,

THOSE PREFERRING THIS MILD, EFFICIENT & MEDICAL TREATMENT can consult him at his Office, on Fourth street, fronting the Public Square.

Ten Years Practice in Oregon enables him to treat successfully all diseases peculiar to the climate

Portland March 1st 1864 dtf

DR. G. W. BROWN

HAS located in Portland in GARTEL'S NEW BUILDING, for the permanent cure of all private diseases, such as syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures &c. He also calls the attention of the ship sailing, with

DISEASES OF THE EYES

to call at his office and he at once restored. Surgical operations BEEN PERFORMED on the EYES for Blindness, cataract, strabismus or cross eyes

Below are some of the many testimonials

This is to certify that I, John H. Jodwan, was blind for over nine years and I tried all means of a cure and had many doctors, and all of no effect as I up at all the means I had. Finally I had to become a county charge, and when I was taken to Dr G. W. Brown, and stated my case to him, and misfortune, he at once commenced to treat my eyes and now I can see well, as I ever did. I all those that are suffering with disease of the eyes I call on Dr G. W. Brown. The reason why I do this is to let suffering humanity know where they can be cured. JOHN H. JODWAN

STATE OF OREGON, Marion County ss.—Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23d day of November 1866

SETH R. HAMMER, Notary Public

SATURDAY Feb 10, 1866

This is to certify that my daughter was almost blind for over seven years, and was doctored by other physicians without obtaining any relief when finally I took her to Dr G. W. Brown, who examined her case and at once began to her treatment, and her sight has been entirely restored. I do this to let those who are suffering with diseases of the eyes know where they can obtain a cure. It has been three years since her eyes were cured, and they are yet sound

THOMAS LIVINGSTON,

Deer Creek Precinct, Douglas county, Oregon

SALEM July 21 1866

This is to certify that I was blind 5 for over four months and almost blind for one year and a half. I had tried several eye doctors but received no benefit. I had given up my case as hopeless when fortunately I heard of Dr G. W. Brown now of Salem. I was induced to try him, he performed a surgical operation on my eyes, and gave me treatment. I soon began to recover, and in a short time I was perfectly cured. I do this in justice to one who rescued me from a fate worse than death, and for the benefit of those who are now laboring under similar afflictions that they may know where they can get relief. It is now about eight months since my eyes were cured and they still remain good. I can see to read the finest print with no difficulty, and my eyes can bear the strongest light without pain.

ALEXANDER MITCHELL

Subscribed and sworn to before me this the 21st day of July, A. D. 1866 SETH R. HAMMER

dec6dtf Notary Public

To Soldiers Claiming Bounties

UNDER THE

EQUALIZATION BOUNTY BILL!

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING RECENTLY RETURNED from Washington City, where he has made the proper arrangements for the collections of the Extra Bounty of $100 allowed to all soldiers enlisted after the 19th day of April, 1861, for a period of not less than three years, and $50 for soldiers enlisted for a period of not less than two years

Persons entitled to the benefits of said Bounty will find it to their interest to attend to its collection at once. Having no Agent at Washington, and personal knowledge of the mode of making collections through the Departments, I can get returns promptly.

☞ Call with your Discharge, and two witnesses for identification at the Publication Office of the *Daily Oregonian*, No. 5 Washington St., Portland

A. BUSHWILER Claim Agent.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE PAYMENT OF BOUNTIES, UNDER THE ACT TO EQUALIZE BOUNTIES, APPROVED JULY 28, 1866

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, September 10, 1866

1 All applications shall be filed within the period of six months, from the 1st day of October, 1866, and before any payments are made, shall be classified by regiments, Battalions, or other separate organizations, and no application filed after that period shall be settled until after the former shall have been paid

2 No application shall be entertained unless accompanied by the original discharge of the soldier and the affidavit required by the fourteenth section of the Act, and the further affidavit that he has not received, nor is he entitled to receive from the United States, under any laws or regulations prior to the Act of July 28, 1866, more than $100 bounty for any land all military service rendered by him during the late rebellion, over and above the amount therein claimed

3 All applications for the additional bounty authorized by this Act from surviving soldiers shall be in the form hereinafter prescribed, and the evidence of identity shall be the same as is now required, and applications from the heirs of deceased soldiers shall be in the form now required by the Treasury Department.

4. As soon as the examination of the claims of any regiment, or other independent organization shall have been properly acted upon the Paymaster General shall take the necessary steps for the prompt payment

5 A register shall be kept in the Paymaster General's office, and also in the office of the Second Auditor, of all claims presented under the law, in which the claimants will be designated by regiments etc. If the claim be allowed, the amount of bounty paid to each will be noted and if rejected the cause of rejection will be distinctly stated

6 In the applications for bounty as required by the third of these rules, the affidavit shall state each and every period of service rendered by the claimant and also that he never served otherwise than as herein stated

7 Organizations irregularly in the service of the United States, as militia for special purposes, as State militia, Home Guards, etc., and not included in the general bounty laws, are not included within the meaning of the Act

8 Soldiers enlisted for "three years or during the war," who were discharged by reason of the termination of the war, shall be considered as having served out the period of their enlistment, and are entitled to bounty under this Act

9 The minority of heirs claimants for bounty under this Act, must be proven to have existed at the date of its passage. Parents shall receive jointly the bounty to which they may be entitled as heirs, unless the father has abandoned the support of his family, in which case it all be paid to the mother. Non residence in the United States shall not be a bar to the claim of heirs, who would otherwise legally inherit.

The provisions of the Act exclude from its benefits the following classes

1 Those who, after serving the full period of their enlistment, were dishonorably discharged or at its expiration

2 Those discharged during enlistment by way of favor or punishment

3 Those discharged on account of disability contracted in the service but not occasioned by wounds received "in the line of duty," who shall not have proved only as required by three years respectively at the times of discharge

4 Those discharged on account of disability existing at the time of their enlistment

5 The heirs of those who have died since their discharge of wounds or disease not contracted in the service and in the line of duty

6. The surviving soldiers and heirs of deceased soldiers who under previous laws have received or are entitled to receive a bounty of more than $100 from the United States

7 The surviving soldiers, as well as the heirs of deceased soldiers, whose such soldiers have bartered sold, lost, pawned, loaned, transferred exchanged or given away their final discharge papers, or any interest in the bounty provided by this or any other Act of Congress.

8 The Act of the 28th of July 1866, creates no right of inheritance beyond those vested by the law under which these heirs receivers were entitled to receive the origin al bounty and dollars certificates or those not sisters of intestate who are entitled to receive the original bounty, from any claim for the additional bounty provided by this Act

Respectfully referred to the Attorney General for his opinion on the point whether these rules and regulations as within amended are in conformity with law.

EDWIN M STANTON,
September 14 1866 Secretary of War

I have examined these amended regulations, and I am of opinion they are in conformity with law

HENRY STANBERY,
September 15 1866 Attorney General

The foregoing rules and regulations are published for the information and guidance of all concerned.

By order of the Secretary of War

E. D. TOWNSEND
Assistant Adjutant General

N. B.

Persons residing at a great distance can have their claims attended to by sending me their "Discharge," Postoffice address and place of enlistment.

A. BUSHWILER

EXCELSIOR SODA WORKS!

BALLARD & PHILLIPS, Proprietors,

DEALERS IN

FINE BRANDIES,

ENGLISH ALE & PORTER,

Champagne Cider, Bock Beer, &c.

ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF SYRUPS SODA WATER and GINGER POP

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THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP CO. WILL dispatch their favorite Steamship

AMERICA,

EGBERT WAKEMAN Commander,

For San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua,

From Mission Street Wharf, San Francisco, at 11 o'clock A. M. on

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Connecting at Greytown with the Magnificent New Steamship

SANTIAGO,

2,500 TONS,

FOR NEW YORK.

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HYDRAULIC HOSE MANUFACTORY.

THREE SEAMS, SEWED WITH TWENTY-FIVE Twine and guaranteed to stand the pressure of 100 to 200 feet fall.

ONE TO THREE-PLY HOSE MADE

☞ All orders punctually attended to

TENTS AWNINGS BAGS, and all kinds of Sewing to order

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N. W. SPAULDING,

Saw-Smithing & Repairing

ESTABLISHMENT,

No 113 Pine Street, between Front and Battery,

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N. W. SPAULDING'S PATENT FALSE TEETH INSERTED IN CIRCULAR SAWS

REPAIRING, in all its branches, such as Gumming, Re-Toothing, Straightening, &c

CIRCULAR SAWS of all sizes, also, Cross cut Mill, Muley, Gang, Buck Butcher and Hand Saws of all kinds together with a good assortment of Saw Arbors at low cash market rates

Constantly on hand PLANER KNIVES and MOULDING CUTTERS always on hand or made to order on short notice

N. B.—Messrs KNAPP, BURRELL & CO., Commission Merchants Portland Oregon are my only authorized Agents for Oregon Washington and Idaho

Orders sent through them by telegraph or otherwise will be filled at same rates as if sent to me direct

July 1st, 1866 —dtf N. W. SPAULDING

PORTLAND

PLUMBING, GAS & STEAM FITTING

ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 110 First Street.

ON HAND AND CONSTANTLY RECEIVING FROM the East—

Cooking Ranges,

Hot Water Boilers,

Copper, Tin and Planished Bath Tubs;

Square and angular Black Walnut Counter Sunk

Marble Wash Stands;

Cold, and Hot and Cold WATER SHOWERS;

SILVER-PLATED BASIN COCKS,

MARBLE WASH BASINS,

FORCE AND LIFT PUMPS;

HYDRAULIC RAMS,

NON-FREEZING HYDRANTS,

WATER CLOSETS, &c., &c

☞ Persons wishing to introduce Cold or Hot and Cold Water into their premises either Plain or Ornamental, would do well to give me a call.

Portland, April 2d 1866 C. H. MYERS.

ENGINEERS AND OTHERS,

Take Notice.

JUST RECEIVED, A SMALL LOT OF THE CELEbrated SCOTCH TUBES for Water Gauges.

Also, the Largest Stock ever offered before in this city of all size WROUGHT IRON PIPES from ¼ inch inside diameter, BRASS COCKS, TEES, ELBOWS, RETURN BENDS, NIPPLES, BUSHINGS, &c.

Constantly on hand, STEAM WHISTLES, STEAM GUAGES, WATER GUAGES, GOVERNOR and STOP VALVES, THROTTLE, ANGLE and CHECK VALVES, GUAGE COCKS, AIR COCKS, and all kinds of

BRASS WORK,

FOR STEAM, WATER, AND GAS.

☞ Persons wishing any thing in the above line, will do well to examine and price my stock before sending to San Francisco. C. H. MYERS,

Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting Establishment,

ap3dtf No 110 First Street, Portland

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FOR THE

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Advertising Agent,

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(Between Montgomery and Kearny,)

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ADVERTISEMENTS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS SOLICited for Papers published in California, Oregon, and Nevada Washington Utah, Idaho Montana and adjacent Territories Sandwich Islands, British Possessions Mexican Ports, and Panama.

L. P. FISHER attends to advertising to be published in any portion of the United States

MR. FISHER is authorized to solicit advertising for the DAILY AND WEEKLY OREGONIAN jy3dtf

Lumber! Lumber!

THE OSWEGO MILLS HAVE AND KEEP CONstantly on hand the best Logs in the State. Mills filled on short notice, and not excelled by any Mill in the State. Are capable of cutting Ten Thousand feet in one day, and planing Five Thousand

PRICES FOR LUMBER DELIVERED IN PORTLAND are as follows:

Rough Lumber, on Mills	$14 00
Flooring, on Mills	22 00
Ceiling, white or yellow fir, on Mills	22 00
Siding, on Mills	21 00
Flooring or Ceiling, not with Mills of rough lumber	23 00
Laths	3 50

Orders from a distance or by letter promptly attended to. dim1 aug11 J. C. THULLINGER & CO.

Empire Market.

Corner Washington and First Sts., and Pacific Market,

No. 3, Couch's Addition.

I WILL KEEP ON HAND all the varieties of FRESH AND CURED MEATS that the market affords, for sale at either of the above Markets, at Wholesale or Retail

Give me a call, one and all, and we will try to make you all satisfied. (ja16dtf) A. H. JOHNSON

Union Market

South West Corner of Washington and Second Streets

MANN, SCLOTH & CO., Proprietors.

WILL ALWAYS KEEP ON HAND the Best of *MEATS OF ALL VARIETIES*, and other articles in their line WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

A liberal share of Patronage is solicited as we expect to keep as good an assortment and of as good quality as the country affords and will deliver the same to purchasers in all parts of the city

☞ Roomer Meat constantly on hand

Portland Sept 6th, 1866 dtf

Notice.

HUGINS & CO have removed their Soap Factory to No 5, Front Street on the levee 1 block north of the O. S. N. Co.'s wharf

H. & CO. WARRANT all Soap sold by them after December 1st next equal to the best French imported Soaps and they will sell as cheap as any of the inferior brands manufactured in San Francisco

Oregon Statesman and Walla Walla *Statesman* please copy one month dly3dtf

80 Tons

PURE LIVERPOOL SALT—COARSE AND FINE by H. PITTOCK

Corner Front and Morrison Streets, and No 9 Front Street

Boots and Shoes,

UP STAIRS, A LARGE STOCK

H. W. CORBETT

Lost.

A SMALL MEMORANDUM BOOK CONTAINING some random of value only to the owner whose name is this city. It was marked J. Allman Co the inland.

The finder will be liberally rewarded on leaving it at Arrigoni's dec27d3t*

List of Post Offices in Oregon, Washington and Idaho.

Oregon.

Albany, Linn county	Linn Josephine county,
Applegate, Jackson	Lower Grave, Douglas
Ash Point, Clackamas	Long Tom, Lane
Auraria, Multnomah	Lookingglass, Douglas
Ashland, Jackson	Marshall, Umatilla,
Albany, Linn	Milwaukie, Clackamas,
Calapooia, Marion	Multnomah, Multnomah
Butteville, Marion	Mount Pleasant, Yamhill,
Baker City, Baker	Myrtle Creek, Douglas,
Eagle Mills, Jackson	Myrtle Point, Coos,
Eola, Polk	Newberg, Yamhill,
Eugene City, Lane	North Yamhill, Yamhill
Fairfield, Linn	Oakland, Douglas
Fort Hoskins, Benton	Oregon City, Clackamas,
Fort Umpqua, Douglas	Peoria, Linn
Fossil, Umatilla	Pleasant Hill, Lane,
Forest Grove, Washington	Port Orford, Curry,
Franklin, Lane,	Phoenix, Jackson
Florence, Coos,	Pine, Linn
Grand Ronde, Polk,	Portland, Multnomah
Galesville, Douglas	Roseburg, Coos,
Glad Tidings, Clackamas,	Rockport, Douglas,
Grant's Pass, Josephine,	Salem, Marion
Hardman, Douglas	Sandy, Multnomah,
Hillsboro, Washington	Santiam, Linn
Harrisburg, Linn	Scio, Linn
Hood River, Wasco	Shedd, Linn
Independence, Polk,	Silver Creek, Marion
Jefferson, Marion	Silverton, Marion,
Jacksonville, Jackson	Skamokawa, Wahkiakum
Johnson Day's City, Wasco,	Springfield, Lane
Kellogg's Dalles,	St. Helens, Columbia,
Lovely's Depot,	Sublimity, Marion,
Rhea's Valley, Benton,	Tillamook, Tillamook
La Grande, Baker	Umatilla, Umatilla
Lafayette, Yamhill,	Umpqua City, Douglas,
Lebanon, Linn	Union, Baker,
Lexington, Lane	Wasconda, Marion
Lewis Arbor, Polk,	West Chehalem, Yamhill,
Lone Rock, Douglas	Willamette Forks, Lane,
Waldo, Josephine,	Waldo, Josephine,
Wallace, Douglas	Willow Springs, Jackson

Washington Territory.

Acada, Mason county,	Oak Point, Cowlitz county
Olympia, Thurston	Olympia, Thurston
Quintcultilt, Pacific,	Quintcultilt, Pacific,
Bunker Thurston,	Pekin, Clarke,
Boshart, Lewis	Port Angeles, Clallam,
Brownsville, Chehalis,	Port Discovery, Jefferson,
Cascades, Skamania,	Port Hill, Jefferson,
Castle Rock, Cowlitz	Port Madison, Kitsap,
Cathlamet, Wahkiakum,	Port Townsend, Jefferson
Centreville, Clarke,	Port William,
Chehalis, Chehalis,	Rockland, Klickitat,
Chehalis Point, Chehalis,	Seabeck, Kitsap
Claquato, Lewis	Skokomish, Mason,
Cowlitz Farm, Thurston	Steilacoom, Pierce,
Copped, Walla Walla,	Sherwood Mills, Mason,
Cowlitz Island,	Seatter Creek, Thurston,
Cowlitz, Lewis,	Seattle, King
Day's Landing, Island,	Semiahmoo, Whatcom,
Lima, Chehalis,	Snohomish, Snohomish,
Fisher's Landing, Clarke,	Swinomish, Island,
Fort Colville, Stevens,	Teekalet, Kitsap,
Fort Stevens, Thurston,	Tulalip, Island,
Fort Walla Walla, Pacific,	Tenalt, Walla Walla,
Franklin, Lewis,	Tumwater, Thurston
Grand Prairie, Thurston,	Unionville, Whatcom,
Grand Mound, Thurston,	Utsalady, Island
Kamilche, Mason,	Union Ridge, Clarke,
Lincoln, Clarke,	Vancouver, Clarke,
Miami Prairie, Thurston,	Walla Walla, Walla Walla
Montesano, Chehalis	Wash ugal, Clarke,
Monticello, Cowlitz,	Wyn kee, Chehalis
Mukilteo, Snohomish	Whidbey Island,
Mullan's Bridge, W. Walla,	Whitlows, Walla Walla,
New Dungeness, Clallam	Whatcom, Whatcom,
Oakland, Mason	Yelm, Thurston.

Idaho Territory.

Boise City, Boise county,	Middletown, Ada county,
Centerville, Boise,	Mt Idaho, Nez Perce,
Elk City, Nez Perce	Payettsville,
Esmeralda, Alturas,	Pioneerville, Boise,
Florence City, Idaho,	Pierce City, Shoshone,
Idaho City, Boise,	Placerville, Boise,
John Day's Creek, Idaho,	Ruby City, Owyhee,
Little Kansas,	Slate Creek,
Lewiston, Nez Perce,	Union, Ada,
Malade City,	Warrenville, Boise,
	Weiser Ranch, Ada,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

WE CALL PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO OUR stock of Goods for the

HARVEST OF 1866.

10 Eagle Combined Mowers and Reaper
5 Ketchum's Improved do.
2 " " Two Horse Mowers;
5 Pitt's Eight Horse Threshers;
12 Revolving Hay Rakes;
11 Seymour's Grain Drills;
Lucey's Broadcast Seed Sower
4 Grandin Plows, No 11;
12 Iron Rab Wheelbarrows;
36 Canal Barrows;

GARDEN SEED SOWERS;
VEGETABLE CUTTERS, GRAIN CRADLES;
SCYTHES AND SNATHES
HAY AND MANURE FORKS,
SHOVELS AND SPADES;
PICKS AND MATTOCKS;
BUSH HOOKS, BUSH SCYTHES AND SNATHES,
GARDEN RAKES AND HOES,
POTATO HOOKS AND APPLE PARERS,
CHEESE PRESSES, SAUSAGE FILLERS,
MEAT CUTTERS, &c., &c

Also:

GIDDES HINGED HARROWS SCOTCH do,
HORSE HOES AND CULTIVATORS
BOSTON CLIPPER PLOWS, manufactured expressly for Oregon and California
THERMOMETER CHURNS, CIDER MILLS
HAY CUTTERS, HAY PRESSES,
ROAD SCRAPERS AND DIRT CARTS

Also:

A Complete Assortment of

SHELF AND BUILDING HARDWARE
PAINTS, OILS AND VARNISH;
WINDOW GLASS;
GROCERIES;
DRY GOODS;
BOOTS & SHOE HATS;
WALL PAPER;
SADDLERY HARDWARE;

All of which will be sold at the

Lowest Market Price

by H. W. CORBETT.

Portland, Nov 1st, 1866

Saddlery Hardware.

BUCKLES; WEBBING;
Rings, Lace Thimbles for Carriages,
Terrets, Cloth Creases,
Dee Hooks, Trimming Snaps,
Bits Enamel Bed Cloth
Stirrups, Enamel Bed Leather;
Log & Trip Chains, Patent Leather,
Shoe Tips Tacks, Riding Whips,
Hames, Hogs, and Team Whips

And a large variety of other articles in this line too numerous to mention to which we invite the attention of Saddlers and others.

H. W. CORBETT

STEEL SPRINGS;

IRON AXLES
SPRING STEEL FOR SEATS,
WAGON BOXES;
BRASS BANDS FOR HUBS,
SILVER PLATED BANDS FOR HUBS,
JAPANNED MALLEABLE SILVERED OCTAGON SCREW PIPE BOX HUBS
MALLEABLE TRIMMINGS FOR CARRIAGES

For sale by H. W. CORBETT

THAT OLD GREENBACK CASE!

I am still obliged to accept of Legal Tender Notes at fair and bare Leaving no room for, 1866 For the rest of my Handsome Brick Store corner of Main and Second streets. I feel pelled to announce for the benefit of the public that

JACOB MAYER

Leased the building of the Est. 17, 1862 for a term of years, at which time there was no such currency in Oregon and it was understood the terms were Cash. Influenced by false clamor stated I have received the depreciated currency regularly for the rent of the

CITY OF PARIS STORE!

making less than two-fifths of the real amount sell Major was to pay. He had secured the building at very advantageous rates, and even were he now to comply with his contract and pay in full, would be getting the best bargain in the city. It is this statement is not the particular what kind of an house I am to but since under advantages of the time I secured it, I leave it to him if he BY LEGAL SWINDLING. The public can readily